name *Justicia montana* Roxb. (Pl. Corom. 2:t 176, 1805) for an entirely different plant. As there is no other validly published name for this species, it is here named after Dr. H. Santapau, whose contributions to Indian botany are valuable.

2. Daizell (in Hooker's J. Bot. 3:282, 1851) described an Orchidaceous species *Micropera viridiflora* from Western India. In 1859 Lindley (J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Bot. 3:36) transferred Dalzell's species to *Saccolabium* under the name *Saccolabium viridiflorum* and in 1891 O. Kuntze (Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:661) made a combination *Gastrochilus viridiflorus* based on *Saccolabium viridiflorum* Lindley. Cooke in 1907 (Fl. Pres. Bomb. 2:697) transferred Dalzell's species to *Sarcochilus*, but the name is a latter homonym of *Sarcochilus viridiflorus* (Thw.) Hooker f. (Fl. Brit. Ind. 6:385, 1890), which was based on a different type, *Aërides viridiflorum* Thwaites (Enum. 4305 1864) which occurs in Ceylon. So, for Dalzell's plant under *Sarcochilus*, Santapau (Kew Bull. 498, 1948) gave the new name *Sarcochilus dalzellianus*. Then in 1962 Santapau & Kapadia (J. Bomb. nat. Hist. Soc. 59:842) made the combination *Gastrochilus dalzellianus*, based on *Sarcochilus dalzellianus* Sant., because they thought the name *Gastrochilus viridiflorus* (Lindl.) O. Ktze. is applicable to another plant and not for Dalzell's plant. The correct name and citation for Dalzell's plant under *Gastrochilus* should be

Gastrochilus viridiflorus (Dalz.) O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. Pl. 2:661, 1891. *Micropera viridiflora* Dalz. in Hooker's J. Bot. 3:282, 1851.

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28. ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *BUDDLEJA DAVIDII* FRANCH. (LOGANIACEAE) IN INDIA

Buddleja davidii Franch, a native of China, perhaps introduced long ago for cultivation in gardens as an ornamental plant, is now naturalized in Simla and other Himalayan hill-stations. This is the first report of its occurrence in wild state from India. A concise description is given.

Buddleja davidii Franch. in Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris Ser 2 (10):65, 1887-88; Marquand in Kew Bull. 196, 1930; Backer & Bakh. f. in Fl. Java 2:212, 1965. *B. variabilis* Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 26:120, 1889.

Erect shrubs, 1 m. to 3 m. tall. Stem slender, subterete or obtuse-angular, often narrowly margined, glabrous except for the densely pubescent or tomentose young tops. Leaves opposite, usually with a pair of inter-petiolar, ovate-suborbicular, entire to dentate, 0·3-0·8 cm. long auricles, sub-sessile or on short petioles formed by narrowing leaf base, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate-oblong, with a narrowed acute or rounded base, narrowed upwards into an acute apex, entire-serrate, glabrous above on maturity, white tomentose beneath, 5-21 × 1·5-6 cm. long. Bracts linear-subulate, 0·3-0·5 cm. long, usually hairy. Pedicels 0·1-0·15 cm. long, pubescent. Calyx 0·25-0·3 cm. long, divided less than halfway down, glabrate or hairy, lobes ovate-lanceolate, acute. Corolla 0·8-1 cm. long, tube erect, glabrous without, patent-hairy within, lobes 4, obovate-rounded, crenate-dentate. Anthers sessile, inserted at the middle of corolla-tube, linear, 0·8-1 mm. long. Ovary glabrous. Style clavate. Capsule linear-narrowly oblong, acute, glabrous, 0·6-1 cm. long. Seeds 0·5-0·8 mm. long.

A common shrub of cold weather and usually found along the hill tracks.

Flowers and fruits: July-November.

Specimen examined: HIMACHAL PRADESH, Simla, Jakku hills, *Kanai Lal Mali* 38 (CAL).

This taxon is closely allied to *Buddleja delavayi* Gang.—also a native of China, but this is easily recognizable by the longer and narrower leaves, longer inflorescence and bigger fruits.

CENTRAL NATIONAL HERBARIUM,
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
HOWRAH-3,
August 6, 1969.

S. N. BISWAS
R. PRASAD

29. FURTHER STUDIES ON THE HOST RANGE IN *LORANTHUS LONGIFLORUS* DESV.

It is of particular interest to note that all the species of host plants, hithertofore recorded for *L. longiflorus*, belong to the families of dicotyledons. Monocots in general do not seem to be susceptible to loranthaceous parasites.

In the present investigation, ten more new species of host plants have been recorded by way of experimental observations. Six of these